THURSDAY, Feb. 2-6 P. M. stions were well sustained, and in most cases showed approvement upon those current at the close of yester-ay's second board. But for the prevailing uncertainty relating to the so-called peace mission and its effects upon gold the tendency would be upward, as many of the brokers and professional speculators see in the present low prices an opportunity for reptenishing their purese by engineering a rise. The stock market is, however, in se sympathy with gold, and without stability in the ler it cannot be looked for in the other, and although the gold market has not shown much disposition thus far to yield under the peace agitation, it is probahis that is would do so in the event of the peace prospect assuming a more definite shape. This naturally makes operators cautious and doubtful inimediate future, so imposing a check upon ion, while the same influences operate to deter a from coming into the market. The same ses affect in the same manner the ordinary transac as of commerce, and, as a consequence, the business of the country is depressed, for buyers, both wholesale and rotail, are disposed to defer their purchases and limit their contracts as far as possible till affairs assume a more

first board and yesterday's second board were as fol-lows:—Eric advanced %, Hudson River 1, New York Central 3, Michigan Central 13, Cleveland and Pitts burg 1%, Northwestern 36, Rock Island 36, Cumberland 36. Reading declined 36, Fort Wayne 36. Michigan Southern and Mariposa were steady. Government secu

At the open board at one o'clock the market was lower, and at the second regular board it showed inng heaviness. As compared with the closing prices at the first board. Erie declined 1/4. New York Central K, Hudson River %, Michigan Central 1%, Michigan thern %, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1%, Northwestern K, Rock Island K, Fort Wayne K. Reading advanced K, Cumberland K. Government securities remained At the second open board the market continued heavy,

and a further fractional decline took place.

Gold has been more or less agitated all day by conflict-

ing opinions with regard to the probable result of the mission of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. The report about noon that the President had left Washington to join Mr. Seward in meeting them at Fortress Monroe gave additional importance to their visit, and quotations were slightly depressed by it; but the effect ized the efforts of the bears to sell the market down. The report also that a portion of Sherman's army was within forty miles of Charleston produced hardly any percepti-ble effect, the impression among the majority of the operators being that military success and prospective peace have been already, to a large extent, discounted in the gold room, while their faith in an early peace by negotiation is by no means strong. If, however, the result of the visit of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell another semi-panic would not unlikely take possession of

Money is in fair demand at seven per cent on call, and

in the discount line first class commercial paper passes at 8 a 12 per cent. The want of confidence in the stability of values, owing to the uncertain course of gold, consequent on the peace sensation and the military movements under Sherman, leads lenders to scrutinize

The foreign exchange market continues sluggish and heavy. Bankers' bills at sixty days are quoted at 109 a 109 %; three days, 110 a 110 %. Merchants' bills are offered at 108 a 108%.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city, at its regular

monthly meeting to-day, adopted a resolution in favor of taxation on sales of merchandise, and also dissented from the communication of the Boston Board of Trade urging the postponement of the passage of the national bankruptcy law now before the Senate. These are promeasures for this country, although familiar ugu to European communities, and the sooner they effect by Congress the better. The tax on sales would not be likely to prove at all onerous here, especially in the present depreciated and inflated condition of the currency, although it did so when tried excessively in the Two Sicilies and elsewhere and as heavy taxation has become a standing necessity with us, and as, in the words of Adam Smith, every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner in h it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it, we think that a tax of one per cent on es would prove more productive and less oppres aive in proportion to the amount raised than any other tax that could be levied. With the resumption of specie payments, however, the impost might require to be reduced if not abolished.

The passage of the bankruptcy law should not be deagainst it are put forward in the interest of creditors who have, of course, a merely selfish motive to gratify. The the necessity for a law for the release of honest debtors and our own commercial history during the last four years stand of a system of bankruptcy like that of Great Britain. As it is the machinery of trade is clogged by a absence of such a law from benefiting either themselves or their creditors.

The paragraph which appeared in these columns yester. day, commencing "It is reported that the extra dividend is not being paid to-day by the farmers Loan and Trust Company," referred to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company, but the name was accidentally left out. The attachment of which it made mention has since been removed, and the dividend is being paid. The Ninth National Bank is one of the agents in this

city for the sale of seven-thirty notes under the new ar-

| \$260,000 | Total receipts | \$260,000 | Total receipts | \$1,143,610 | Payments | \$2,492,536 | Balance | \$27,441,490 | On account of government loan | \$65,800 |

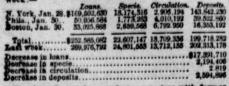
The twentieth annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company has just been published, by which it four millions of dollars, that a scrip dividend of afty per cent has been declared upon all participating life policies which were issued twelve months previous to January 1, 1865; that the payment of the fifth and to 1960 inclusive has been directed, as well as the redemption in full of those declared in 1861 and 1862. tes will be redoemed in cash on and after the first Monday in March next on presentation at the home office. During the past year 4,905 new policies were

insued, covering \$13,147,558.

The Cape Cod Railroad Company have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for permission to increase their capital stock to an amount not exceeding \$600,000, and for liberty to extend their road to Provincetown.

Grand Trunk Railway Company are to extend their track from Sarnia, on Lake Huron, through to Chicago. The extension will run from Port Huron, opposite Sarnia, to Owasso, ninety miles; from thence to Lansing, twentytwo miles; from Lansing to Battle Creek, forty-two miles, and from the latter place to Chicago, one hundred and cixty-six miles-making the whole distance three hundred and twenty-two miles, which, added to the main line, will render it continuous from Chicago to Portland, en the Atlantic, one thousand one hundred and five miles, and connect by the Vermont Central with Boston and New York.

The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which shows the aggregate of their last weekly statements as compared with the returns of the previous



-The above figures form no just comparison with former Statements, as the Bank of Commerce and Broadway Bank of this city made no returns at the Gearing House from State to national institutions return nothing

the metional banks, showing their goadition on the first

Aggregate..... \$297,108,195 512,568,666

764,729 on government account.

A bill is before the Legislature of New Jer able the banks of that State to form under the National Currency law. It provides that when two-shirds in interest of the stockholders of any bank shall give their consent to become an association under the laws of the United States, and the directors shall file a certificate that such consent has been given in the office of the Secretary of State, said bank shall be deemed to have surrendered its charter; provided that every such bank shall be con tinued a body corporate for the term of three years after the time of such surrender, for the purpose of prosecut-ing and defending suits by or against it and closing its concerns. The board of directors for the time of said new or national bank shall act as and be deemed and taken to be the directors of such corporation while clos-ing its concerns during said last period. Any stockholder who may not consent to continue such under the new organization shall be entitled to receive the full value, at the time, of the stock held by him. In case the board of directors cannot agree with the stockholder for the price to be paid for such stock, appraisement of its value shall be made by three commissioners, to be appointed by the Circuit Court of the county in which the bank is lo-

			-		
	Stock	E	cchang	c.	
	The state of the s	'arra	may Mah	2_18-30 A	M.
•	\$30000 US 6's, '81, cou 10 2000 do 10	1956	200 shs N	YCenRR.s10	103%
8	2000 do 10	10%	500	do830 do830	106
1	100000 US6'5,5-20,cou 10	09	100	do830	10234
t	30000 donew iss 10 5000 donew iss 10	0836	100	do	164
ı	5000 donew iss 10	15%	200	do	104
8	1000US5's, 10-40, cou 10	11	1400 Erie	0 RR	69%
,	35000 do 10	10%	1000	do	6914
į.	20000 US 6's, 1 yr cer t 2000Mo6 sH&StJoiss 8	13		dob10	6934
į	LOOP NO COPPORATE	10	500	do830	60
	4000 Mo 6'sPacRRiss 1 4000 St Louiscity6's 8	711	300 100	dos60	69%
Ċ.	50000 Ohio & Miss cer 2	20		& Alton pref	9234
ď	10000 do 9	634		on River RR	103
	10000 do 2 20000 do 2	634		do	
	2000 Erie 3d mort 10	812		do	
S	2000 do 10			do	10314
٢	1000 N Y Central 6's 10	2	200 Read	doing RR	10336
î	4000 Illinois Cen bds 11	3	500	do	10354
h	2500C&NW1m.ex-in 8	7	200	dob60	104
,	1000 Tol & Wa 2d m 7	8	200	do	10334
ľ	1000 P,FtW& C2d m 10	00	100 500	do	103 %
	4000 Del, L & W 2d m 11	2	500	do	103
è		5	10 Mich	Central RR.	110
ā	20000 Am goldc 20	15%	100	do	109
ā	10000 do 20	16	100	do810	109
셺	20 shs Ocean Bank.		50	do	10932
렠	5 Imp & Trad's Bk 10 100 Fourth Nat'l Bk. 9		200 Mich	S&NIndRR	65%
a	30 Manhattan Gas. 18		1000 Clas	entral RR	
a	50 Canton Company 2	92		do	79%
3	75 Del & Hud Canal, 15	5	2-22	do	7934
3	75 Del & Hud Canal. 15 600 Cumb Coal Co pf. 4	436		do b15	793/
9	100 do860 4	4	300 Chic	do b15	32%
ē	200 do 4 500 dob30 4	1%	20 Chic	k NW pref	801/
9	500 dob30 4	5	200	do	6116
1	300 Mariposa Mg Co I	136	100	do	61% 90%
1	100 dos30 1	200	50 Chic	& Rk Island	90%
J	25 Pacific Mail SS Co 28	11	300	do	903
ì	100 N Y Central RR. 10 100 dos10 10			MULTITUDO	90
9	200 do 10	iv	400	Ft W & Chic	90%
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g	100 do 10 100 do 10	12		40	
8	Sec	ND :	BOARD.		0.77
i		HAL	P.PAST TW	o o'CLOCK P.	M.
	\$30000US6's,5-20,cou 10		100 shs F	leading RR.	103
i	25000 do., new iss 10	834			103%
8	10000 do. new isa 10 1000 US 6's, 5-20, reg 10 20000 US5's, 10-40, cou 10	814	100 Mich	Central RR	
Š	1000 US 6's, 5-20, reg 10	834	200 Mich	S&NIA RR	63%
	20000 US5's, 10-40, cou 10	0%	190 III Ce	ent RR 860	11334
ă	5000 Ohto & Miss ctra 2	016	100 Cleve	& Pitts RR	78 78 % 77 %
N	4000 do 2 50000 do 2	6%	500	dob30	78%
ij	50000 do 2	0%	200	do330 & N W RR.	71%
Ø	10000 Am gold860 20		1000 Chic	do W ICH.	32
ø	500 shsCumbClCopref 4	434	350 Chit	dos5 NW RR pref	61
	100 dob30 4	15	100	do	60%
	300 N Y Central RR. 10	31		Rk Isid RR	90%
		2	500	do	90
8	600 do 6	9%		ur&QncyRR	114
8	200 Hudson Riv RR. 10	214	200 Pitts.	FIWECRR	90%
8	100 do 10	234		do	90
1					E 40.7
1	CITY COMM	CH.	IAL R	EPORT.	

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2—6 P. M. ASHER.—Receipts, 38 bbls. Market dull and nominal. BREADSTUFFS. - Receipts, 1,597 bbls. of flour, 817 bbls. and 1,972 bags c rn meal, 10,702 bushels corn, 9,337 do. oats, 250 do. rye and 2,808 do. malt. The flour market was more than usually steady to day, but as usual quiet, there being no demand of moment be-

no n	novement and prices were nominal. Corn i	nea	W
mor	e active but steady. Sales of 900 bbls.	ut S	9 fc
Brat	ndywine and \$8 15 a \$8 20 for Jersey. We q	ton	0:-
Short	erfine State and Western flour \$9 15	999	9 1
	ra State 9 30		
Cho	ice State 9 45	848	
Con	nmon to medium extra Western 9 50		
Ext	ra round hoop Ohio10 60	) a	10
Wes	stern trade brands10 90	n	11
Ext	ra St. Louis	1 8	14
Con	nmon Southern		11
For	cy and extra do11 60	71	14
Con	amon Canadian 9 40		0
00:	od to choice and extra 8 7		11
GOO	od to choice and extra		**
By	o flour, superfine 8 00		
Cor	rn meal, bbls 8 1	a	300
Cor	rn meal, puncheons		42
1 -1	The wheat market was quiet, but without	de	seid
chi	ange in prices. The demand is confined t	o p	1090
1 100	nts of city millers; sales of 15,000 bushels at	\$2	12 1
No.	1 Chicago spring, \$2 65 for white Western, a	nd	22
NO	amber Iowa. Rye and barley continues	111	-
1 for	amber lows. Bye and barrey continues t	tull,	

The wheat market was quiet, but without decided change in prices. The demand is conlined to present wants of city millers; sales of 15,000 bushels at \$2 12 for amber lows. Rye and barley continues duil, and prices were wholly nominal. Malt quiet, but firm. The corn market was firm, with a fair demand; sales of 12,000 bushels at \$1 87 for old mixed. Western. Onts were quiet, but firm at \$1 03 a \$1 04 for Canada, \$1 04 a \$1 05 for Jersey, and \$1 08 a \$1 09 for Western. Onts were quiet, but firm at \$1 03 a \$1 04 for Canada, \$1 04 a \$1 05 for Jersey, and \$1 08 a \$1 09 for Western. Orthough the market, and very little business was done, there being no demand outside of the immediate wants of spinners, the sales reaching only 300 bales. The following quotations indicate a decline of 2c. per ib. as compared with our last:—

\*\*Cordinary.\*\*

\*\*Offinary.\*\*

\*

"calle" were put out for Fobrary, and accept they were mostly at puter altogether higher than those now current, there is considerable apprehension that the oil will be called for right away, in which event it could not be delivered, owing to the very short supply. Owing to this cause nebody wants to sell. Gruce may be quoted at 47% a 48c. Refined in bond, 66c a 67c. Free, 85% a 86% Rennins, 52a a 56c, nominal.

Broux.—The demand was rather more active to-day, principally for box sugars, which are in small supply. In prices there was no material change, but if anything rather lower; sales were 380 hhds at 18% a 19c. for Cuba mascowado and 21c. for Porto Rico; also 1,200 boxes Havana at from 18% a 21c.; refined was quiet at 23c. a 25c. for soft yellow, 26c. a 26% for soft white and 28c for powdered, crushed and granulated.

Tallow was quiet but firm, with sales of 100,000 lbs. at 16c. a 16% a.

Winsker.—Receipis, 36 bbls. The market was carcely so firm, and less active; sales 1,000 bbla at \$2.30 a \$2.30% a for State and \$2.31 for Wostern.

THE REBELS IN EUROPE.

Their Last Effort at Obtaining Recognition.

Failure of Their Schemes to Obtain Sympathy.

Rebel Manifesto, The South Growing Revengeful

for Its Fancied Wrongs.

Replies of the European Powers to the Late

The Failure of England and France to Recognize Them May Lead to the Inauguration of the Monroe Doctrine as the Policy of the United North and South. &c.,

The tone of the extracts from rebel papers, which we gave yesterday in regard to the Peace Commissioners which Davis has sent to Washington, indicates very clearly that the robels have at last abandoned all hope of European recognition, and are now anxious to inaugu-rate other measures to end the war which is so rapidly destroying them. Their only hope they begin to per-ceive is in the magnanimity of the United States govern-ment, and they are now endeavoring to excite the sym-

pathy of their former fellow countrymen.

The evidence which has satisfied the rebels of the fallacy of their hope of foreign recognition is embraced in the replies of the European Powers to the manifesto and resolu-tions of the robel Congress, lately addressed to the Euro-pean sovereigns through Mason, Slidell and Dudley Mann. We have already published the letter of the rebel missioners and the replies thereto by several of the in regular form, in order to show the correctness of the deductions of the rebels in regard to the fallacy of the

Their main hope of recognition has depended hitherto upon France, who, it has been supposed, would, through the complications arising and likely to arise from the invasion of Mexico by Maximilian, be more from the invasion of Mexico by Maximilian, be more likely to hasten recognition than any of the other Powers of Europe. The reply of the French Minister to the rebel manifeste has never been published; but the tone of the Paris Temps and Journal des Dibats, supposed to reflect the policy of the French Emperor, indicated that no recognition need be expected of France, and rejoiced, in an editorial published about the time of the presenta-

of happiness, which their common ancestry declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forboar aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require an adjustment by negotiation, they have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with their adversaries in a spirit of equity and manly frankness, and commit their cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of their adversaries themselves and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."

selves and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven,"

The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of the government of his imperial Majesty to this frank and full explanation of the attitude and purposes of the Confederate States, and will merely remark in addition that, since the issuing of that manifesto, the war has continued to be waged by our enemes with even increased ferocity—a more signal disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare, and more wanton violation of the obligation of international law.

The undersigned, having thus compiled with the instructions of their government, beg to assure your Excellency of the distinguished consideration with which they have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servants.

JOHN SLIDELL.

J. M. MASON.

A. DUDLEY MANN.

EARL RUSSELL REITERATES THE INTENTION ENGLAND TO OBSERVE AN IMPARTIAL MEUTRALITY.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive the copy, which you have sent me, of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the 20-called Confed rate States of America. Her Majesty's government de pty lament the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly united republic of North America.

Southern States of the formerly united republic of North America.

Great Britain has, since 1783, remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States.

Since the commencement of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, her Majesty's government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equality for the North and for the South. Of the causes of the rupture her Majesty's government have never presumed to judge.

They deplored the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination.

In the meantime they are convinced that they best

ita termination.

In the meantime they are convinced that they best consult the interests of peace and respect the rights of all parties by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such neutrality has hallesty has faithfully maintained and will continue to maintain.

I request you, gentlemen, to accept. RUSSELL.

REFLY OF THE POPE.

Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, was employed by the rebel Commissioners to convey the manifesto to the Papal government, and an answer from Cardinal Antonelli, dated at Rome, Dec. 2, 1884, was some time after received.

After acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Confederate Commissioners, and the manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States, Cardinal Antonelli says:—"The sentiments expressed in the manifesto, tending as they do to the cessation of the most bloody war which still rages in your country, and to putting an end to the disasters which accompany it, by proceeding to repositations for peace, being entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the august head of the Catholic Church, I do not hesitate a moment in bringing it to the notice of the Holy Father.

His Holinees, who has been most deeply afflicted by the accounts of the frightful carnage of this obstinate struggle, has heard with satisfaction the expression of the same feelings and sentiments. Being Vicar on Earth of that God who is the Pastor of Peace, he yearns to see these wraths appeared and peace restored.

In proof of this he wrote to the Archbishops of New York and New Orleans as far back as October, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about this holy object.

You may, then, honorable gentlemen, feel well assured that whenever a favorable occasion shall present itself his Holiness will not fall to avail himself of it to hasten so desirable a result, as it is his most earnest wish that all nations may be united in the bonds of charity, peace and love.

TER EING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY RESOLVED TO

THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY RESOLVED TO

THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN A STRICT NEUTRALITY.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18, 1864.

The undersigned, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, has lately received the letter addressed to him, under date of Paris, the lith of November last, by Mesera. Mason, Slideli and Dudley Mann, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, and which communicates to the government of the King, his august sovereign, the manifacto adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States, on June 14, as well as a resolution setting forth that intan-

tions, principles and views of those States in reference to
the war being temped between them and the United States
of America; and he considers it a duty to acknowledge
receipt of the same, and to state that he has not failed to
place these documents under the eyes of the King.

It is by his Majesty's order that he must comfine himnelf to a doclaration to the Commissioners that the government of Sweden and Norway is resolved to maintain, as in
the past, the most strict nestrating in regard to the deplorable struggle which has uprung up between the States
herotofore forming the great and powerful American confederation, at the same time that its carneat whiches are
for a cossation of so disastrous a conflict, and for an arangement that may meet the just claims of each of the
States that were members of the Union, with which, from
its beginning, the government of the United Kingdom
has entertained the most cordial relations.

In obeying this order the undersigned profits by the
opportunity to offer to Measrs. Manne Sidell and Mann
the assurance of his very distinguished consideration.

MANDERSTROEM.

THE GOVENMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS EXPRESSES

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS EXPRESS

GENTIMEN—I have had the honor to receive, through the King's legation at Paris, your letter of the 11th of November last, accompanying a copy of the manifesto issued at Richmond on the 14th of June, 1864.

In thanking you for this communication, and with an earnest with for the prompt re-establishment of peace in America, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

E. CREWENS.

Messrs. J. SLIDSEL, J. M. MASON and A. DUDLEY MANS.

## REBEL VIEWS OF THE SUBJECT.

Jeff. Davis' Organ Timidly Discussing the Monroe Doctrine.
THE WEONGS OF THE SOUTH AT THE HANDS OF ENGLAND AND PRANCE MAY LEAD TO THE RE-

the Monroe Doctrine.

THE WEONGS OF THE SOUTH AT THE HANDS OF BISCLAND AND PRANCE MAY LEAD TO THE REUNION OF THE STATES THROUGH PORBIGM WAR. [From the Richmond Seathel (Jeff. Davis' organ), Jan. 30.] The Washington Congress has refused to recognize Maximilian—indirectly, indeed, but yet pointedly. It has stricken from the Consular and Diplomatic bill all appropriation for a diplomatic officer to Maximilian's court. The New Youk Herald, in the paragraph which we copied on Saturday, exults in this decision, and in the following words it significantly refers to the policy of which this is at once an indication and a part:—'It remains, therefore, simply to be seen whether they (the Powers of Europe) or we are to control on this continent. We shall soon be ready to test this question."

The opportune time to which the Herald Press is, of course, the "suppression of the rebellion" and the rounion of the American States—an achievement which it has condently predicted as certain to be accomplished within every "sirty" or "iningty" days of the last four years. As unlaught as the child that clutches at the moon, as expectantly now as on yesternight, the Herald still presumes on the coveted prize. This secured, the "question" then to be "tested" is whether France and England cannot be disiledged from the American continent. The daily boast is that the vast armies now opposed in conflict will then be combined, and march with united front against British authority in Canada and the France-Maximillan establishment in Maxico.

This meance has been too often repeated and from too many sources to be treated with indifference. It would be presumption and folly for France and England to disregard it. To affect to do so would be hypocrisy. That they are watching these reiterated manifestations of impatient purpose is not to be doubted. England would, indeed, be delighted if she were fairly rid of Canada; but the people of her American provinces have lately given such proofs of their presence have lately given such proofs of their

reflect the policy of the French Emperor, indicated that no recognition need be expected of France, and rejoiced, in an editorial published about the time of the presentation of the manifesto, at the prospect of an early re-establement of the Union and the extinction of slavery.

The following is the letter of Mesers. Sidell and Mason, and the several replies which have been made public.

The Rebel Hamifesto.

The Rebel Hamifesto.

The Rebel Hamifesto.

PHES ENDEAYORING TO PUT THEMSELVES

RIGHT BEFORE THE EUROPEAN NATIONS.

PHES, NOV. 11. 1864.

Shart The understand of the tonication of the state of America, in pursuance of the state of the state

moto of that country are praying for. In people of the Confederate States, though animated by no such hate, are conscious that they have been much wronged by each of those Powers. We have seen a government set up by force of arms in the city of Mexico, by France, and we have seen it recognized on the instant, by England, although the constitutional government was still defended by organized armies, and was supreme in vast sections of the country. And while we have witnessed such swift haste in recognizing a domination thus violently and imporfectly established, the Confederate States, an alliance of recognized accovering the states, and alliance of recognized accovering the states, and into the country, and maintaining an authority, bestowed by the people, against all the attempts of a mighty enemy to overthrow it, are to this day denied authorice as a Power among the nations of the earth. We are not internationally the states of the states

result which we have long expected, because long entitled to it.

Letter from Major General Thomas.

Headquarters, Department of the Cumeriand, Eastrong, Miss., Jan. 17, 1865.

From an article I saw yesterday in the Louisville Pres, I am led to believe that, at your suggestion, the citizens of Cincinnati and Louisville are about to raise a sum of money for the purpose of presenting me with a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of my services since this war commenced. While I am duly and profoundly sensible of the high compliment thus proposed to be paid me, I would greatly prefer, and, if not premature, request, that any sum which may be raised for that purpose may be devoted to the founding of a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and of the indigent windows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have lost their lives during this war. I am amply rewarded when assured that my humble services have met with the approbation of the government and the people. With much respect. Lemain your obedient servant, GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major General United States Volunteers.

The Heavist Lawrent of the Def.

LATS HIS DANAGES AT PIPTY-RIME MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Fun. 2—Luther C. Tribbets are William H. Prog. David
Dudley Field, impleaded, Archibeld Baster and fifty-ris
others.—This is an action for conspiracy, the plaintif
alleging that he has suffered unheard of wrongs at the
hands of the defendants, who are chiefly merchants and
members of the Produce Exchange. The complaint seems
to be based generally upon the idea that the defendants,
consisting of members of the Produce Exchange, editors
of several newspapers in this city and Boston, divers
lawyers in this city and Boston, a deputy sheriff and two
justices of the peace in Connecticut, besides several
ladica living in different parts of the country, have combined in a gigantic conspiracy against the person and
property of the plaintiff. It consists of thirty-two pages
of closely printed matter, and is quite dujointed
and unnutelligible. It is evidently the handiwork of the plaintiff himself, although here and
there it bears the traces of a lawyer's hand. It begins
by introducing the reader to Hiram Forg, of Shanghae,
who died in May, 1856, leaving, as the plaintifi
alleges, some property, which ought to have been
diverted to his first wife, Joanna Tibbeta. Through
the influence of David Dudley Field, however,
this property went to Joanna's brothers, leaving
Tibbets' children out in the cold. This caused an
iil feeling between Tibbets and his wife's relations,
which finally led to trouble. Tibbets was a member of the Produce Exchange, dealt largely in corn, and
aspired to be the leading spirit among grain dealers.
Possessed of a good education, and being well up in
arithmetic, he made a calculation of the corn crop yield
for 1864, and came to the conclusion that the demand
would be greater than the supply. Corn was then selling
at eighty cents a bushel, and Tibbets, believing that it
would soon advance to \$1 or \$1.25, bought largely, with
the expectation of realizing a princely fortune. He paid
liberal prices for all the grain he coul

sum of \$1,000,000, and prays for the judgment of the court.

Mr. David Dudley Field, on the part of the defendants, moved to strike out portions of the complaint as scandalous, impertinent, irrelevant and redundant, and to make more definite and certain five several particulars.

Judge Ingraham held that a great portion of the complaint consisted of matters which should not be alleged in the pleadings. It should contain only a statement of the cause of action and the facts which show the mode in which the conspiracy was carried out. To retain this irrelevant matter would be to embarrass the trial and prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the object of his action.

Among the defendants in this extraordinary complaint we noticed the names of George D. Cragin, President of the New York Commercial Association; Edward-Hinckin, Vice President of do.; Jesse Hoyt, Archibaid Baxter, J. M. Fiske, Augustus E. Masters, Brott, Sons & Co., shipping megalants; James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, and the plaintiff's three brothers in law and their wives.

New York Chamber of Commerce. HE NEW BANERUPTOY BILL BEFORE CONGRESS—
HOW IT WILL APPECT SOUTHERN DEBTORS AND
NORTHERN CREDITORS—THE SHIP CANAL ENTERPRISE FROM THE LAKES TO THE WEST, ETC. The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly

adoption of the resolution and the construction of the ship canal proposed world divert trade from this State, while he would, at the same time, concede the national advantages which would follow the great work proposed. The spoaker closed by offering an additional resolution that the Chamber believed the construction of the canal would so divert trade from the State as to compel it to enlarge the Erie and Oswego canals.

Mr. Ruggles' motion was then rejected, and the original resolutions adopted seriatim.

REBEL DESTORS AND NORTHERS CERDITORS—THE NEW RANK-RULT SHIL.

A report was next read from the Committee on Arbitration, signed by Messra. Walter S. Griffiths, A. W. Bradford, S. B. Chittenden and F. S. Lathrop, on the new bankruptey bill now before Congress. A portion of the report, which was lengthy, was devoted to a reply to the Boston Board of Trade, which had expressed some disapproval of the previsions of the bill, and the residue to lavorable comments upon it. The report closed as follows:

After full consideration, your committee came to the conclusion that the bill in question is adapted to protect the interests of creditors in cases of bankruptcy, whether voluntary or compulsory, more thoroughly and effectively than similar laws ever enacted in this country or eisewhere.

That while the clause referring to the benefits of a dis-

conclusion that the Bill in question is adapted to protect the interests of creditors in cases of bankruptcy, whether voluntary or compulsory, more thoroughly and effectively than similar laws over enacted in this country or eisewhere.

That while the clause referring to the benefits of a discharge to those who have in any way aided or abetted the rebellion may, perhaps, be amended so as more effectively to accomplish the end designed, still the bill, in its present form, is of the greatest possible interest and value—securing, as it does, to the loyal creditors of discharged debtors in the revolted States ready and sure means, when the authority of the government is restored, of compelling the application of all the property of the debtors towards the discharge of their obligations. It is obvious that much time must clapse before the rights of Northern creditors can be enforced in the local courts of those States, where, in consequence of the rebellion, all judicial functions have been long suspended, and where, even after law shall be again administered, local projudices may interpose formidable barriers in favor of the resident debtor against the non-resident creditor, where by the interposition of Congress the dishonest debtor would have ample time and opportunity to place his assets beyond the reach of his creditors. If this bill becomes a law, however, it will by its provisions extend the power of the Court of Bankruptcy over the entire territory of the Union, and thus afford an adequate remedy through the national tribunals. Though admittering of improvement in several respects, the bill in its general outline and provisions seems drawn with signal ability and with a wise regard alike for the true interests of debtor and creditor, and your committee regard its passage as eminently desirable.

The report of the Select Committee on the Reciprocity Trans Entireport Trans with a constitution passed which was introduced by Mr. De Witt Bloodgood at the previous meetings, would soon be brought for the true inte

and the antecedents of Mr. Alsopp during the days of the Revolution.

The gift was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the donor.

Mr. Strayms announced that a meeting of the Chamber would be held to further the design of extending the Battery, as previously introduced.

The meeting then adjourned.

SHARP PRACTICS TO OBTAIN A WRALFITY WIPR—The Cleveland Plaindealer mentions the care of a well dreased young man, of good manners, who gave in his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the lists among the nabob's of the country. On the strength of this he courted a wealthy man's daughter, and married her. Then it was found out that he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax. The government made a good thing out of it; so did the young man.

SHIPPING NEWS Port of New York, February 8, 1868.

CLEARED. or & Co. Ship Uncowak, Rudolph, Shanghas—Wakeman, Gookin & Conquest (Br), Redeling, Matamoros-Wa Dewolf.

Brig Brisk (Br), Kohl, Cienfuegos—Fowler & Jova.
Brig Forrester.

Vienna, Md.—Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Laura Pride (Br.), Benson, 8k Kitta—Jones & Lough.
Schr C M Reynolds (Br), Dick, Arroyo—Jed Frys & Ca.
Schr Rose Skurrett, Dyer, York River—Crowell & Paine.
Bloop Lady Washington.

Rew Haven—M Briggs & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steamship United Kingdom (Br.), Campbell, Glasgow Des.

B, via Portland Jan 30, with mose and 50 passengers.

Transis Mandonald. 28, via Porlland Jan 30, with models francis Macdonald.
Francis Macdonald.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Havannah Jan 29, via Hatteras Inlet 51st, with cotton, to Simeon Braper.
Bark J & R Young (of Yarmouth, NS), Richan, Antwerp, Nov 11, with modes and 71 passengers, to Boyd & Hincken, Had heavy westerly gales the whole passage; lost and option.

N of Cape Henry.

Brig Thames (Br), Corbett, Cornwallis, NS, 20 days, with potatora, to Duryea & Hyde.

Brig Roby (Br), Angus, Horton, NS, 30 days, with potators, to G F Peniston. toes, to G F Peniston.
Schr Angola (Br), Grane, Sydney, CB, 16 days, with coal,
to D R Dewelf.
Schr Electric Flash, McDonaid, Fortune Bay, NF, 16 days,

rton (Br), Smith, Cornwallis, 12 days, with pota-Schr D W Clark (Br), Clark, St John, NB, with shingles, to Ohn Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Julia Grace, Babson, Eastport, 8 days,
Schr J W Fish, Snow, Calats, 18 days.
Schr Com Kearney, Roberts, Calais,
Schr Abby Gaie, McDonald, Bangor
Schr Superior, Paul, Rockland,
Schr Jedgie, Roberta, Boston.
Schr Smith Tuttle, Young, Providence.

SAILED.

SAILED.

SAILED.

Sicamers Fairbanks, Eagle, Jose San Roman, Prai Arago, Atlanta, Victor, Monterey, Weyboaset; ships Webb, John Bunyan, Resolute, B. Aymar; bark O. brigs H H McGlivery, Northern Light, Alvarado, H. Thuraton, Albatros, Henton, Union; schirs Jos Franklin Dyer, Ocean Beile, E M Dyer, D B Bayles, E A Elliott, W.

Miscellaneous.

STRANSHIP RVENING STAR, Capt Bell, will sail to morrow (th inst, at 3 PM, for New Orleans direct, from pier 66 North river. The luxurious accommodations and great speed of this fine ship, with the tempting dishes prepared for the guests by Mr Ramires, the attentive steward, never fall to

guests by Mr Ramires, the attentive steward, never fall to ensure her a full passenger list.

Bark Ansa Waxsin, Coomba, at Boston from Liverpool, re-ports test overboard Dec 10, David M Howe, mate, of Lis-colnville, aged 24, and Eldridge Phinney, of the same phase, aged 20.

Bark Mattriew Lucis, of New Redford, 440 tons, built at Mattapoisett in 1854, has been purchased, with her whaling inventory, by John M Forbes & Co, of Boston, on private terms. BRIG MOUNTAIN EAGLE, AND SOME FRANCES HARDS, before reported seized, were sold by public auction at Baltimore Jan 25, the former for \$9900, the latter for \$4025.

Sour Editors (Br), from Cornwalls for New York, with a cargo of potatoes, went ashore on Race Foint night of 1st junt. The vessel is uninjured. Her carge was to be sold as once, as the weather was very severs. Sour Monrazqua, Lewis, from Boston for New Ories out into Bermuda prev to Jan 14, with loss of sails, &c.

Some Alexa Curviz, of Boston, has been sold to parties to Baltimore on private terms.

Some James Barrs, 107% tons, built at Essex in May 1885, belong to David E Babon & Co, of dionessier, has been sold to Capt William Goodwin and Charles Odell, of Beverty, fee \$10,000. SCHE HENRY W MORSE, of Tannton, 149 tons register, built 1 Somerset, Mass, in 1856, has been sold to Capt Elbridge rowell, of Varmouth, Mass, and parties in Boston and Pro-idence, for \$12,750, cash. See will hereafter hall from Tar-nouth, under command of Capt Crowell, iate of ashoose

Augusta.
STRAMERS CITY OF NEWFORT, and PERRY, both of Newport, have been purchased by Mr Benj Buffum and others, of Previdence, on private terms. They will hereafter hall free Providence. The City of Newport will be commanded by Capt Jedadish Williams, late of steamer River Queen. The Perry will be commanded by Capt N B Allen.
Whalemen.

well.

Ship Cornelius Hewland, Homan, NB, sld from Honoluse
Dee 6 for Coast of California.

Bark America, Luce, of Holmes' Hole, was at Mauritius
Nov 30, with 500 bits ap oil, all told, to sail next day on a
cruise, and home in May next.

Foreign Ports.

all.

Havana, Jan 27—Sld barks John Griffin (Br), Chase, New Ork, Evelyn (Br), Mahlman, Boston; brig Princess Boyal Sr), Strickland, NYerk.

Cld 25th, brigs Maratlan, Madock, Matanzas; 25th, Chowas Ir), Forbas, Baltimore; 27th, bark Ocean Home (Br), Web-m, Baston.

LONDONDERRY, Jan 19—Arr steamer St David, Aird, Forband for Liverpool.

MATANTAZ, Jan 26—Arr brigs Manzanillo, Norion, Portland;

C Clary, Parke, do.

PORT AP PRINCE, Jan 14 (back date)—In port barks Wisselmine (Br), McEwen, from Nyork, arr 12th; Oak, Russell, rom Beston, arr 12th; brig Win Nash (Br), Gould, from Cherryfield, arr 11th; schr George Brown (Br), Scott, from Boston, arr 12th. Sid 6th, brig Chimborazo, Warren, Mirandonton, arr 12th.

OBDE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 18—Arr steamships Erin, Grace, NYork
for Liverpool; 19th, City of Manchester, Halcrow, do for dog
th, City of Publin, Eyron, do for do,
BAGUA, Jan 12—Sid brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Philadel-French, Boston.
St John, NB, Jan 25—Arr sohr Harvast Queen, Counce,
NYork.
Zameinar, Dec 1—Sid bark Natal, Pond (from Muscat).

NOTE.

ZAREBRAR, Dec 1—Sid bark Natal, Fond (from Muscal),
Salem.

(PRE STRANSHIP APRICA, AT HALIPAZ.)

Arr from NYork Nov 1. Hermothe, at Otago; 28th, See Ranger, and Kennington, at Melbourne; 27th, Caroline, at Susono
Ayres; 29th, Kit Carson, at do; Dec 2. Stadt, and Basil, at
do; Loreit, at Montwideo; 18th, Campanere, at Rio Janelros
Solide, at Cadis; Jan 17, Panline, at Bremen; John Bertram
at Eurhaven; 21st, Queen, and Ellen Austin, at Liverpool.

Arr from Boston Nov/25, Ocean Rover, at Melboursa.

Arr from Holdourne and Ellen Austin, at Liverpool.

Arr from Philadelphia Dec II, Emma, at Rio Grande.

Arr from San Francisco Nov 25, Collingwood, Esther, and
Liberator, at Melbourne.

Sid for NYork Jan 18, Sylvia, from Liverpool; Clyde, from
Antwerp: 13th, Winona, from Marseilles.

Bid for NYork Jan 18, Annapolia, from Liverpool,

The Commodore, Shielda, for Boston, put into Cardiff leaky
do, on the 19th of January.

BOSTON, Feb 1—Arr barks Anna Walsh, Coombs, Liverpool via Bermuda; Dency, Menges, Norleans; heirgs Lucy
Ann, Bryant, Miragoane; Snow Bird (Br.), Guptill, Cardenas; schra Angler, Shannon, Inagua and Nasau; Loba Monles, Warren, and Millard Fillmore, Chase, NYork, Cld
steamship Canada (Br.), Hockley, Liverpool via Halifar;
ship Georgiana (Br.), Jones, Liverpool; brig Sarah Geodnow,
Drisko, Savannah; schrs Chase R Raymond, Higgins, Baltimore; J S Weldin, Weaver, City Point; J G Collier, Higgins,
Norfolk; S P Adams, Tabbutt, Port Royal, SO. Sid sicamship Canada (at 250 PM); brig Two Sisters.

BALTIMORE, Feb 1—Cld sehr James Freeman, Young,
Portland via Deal's Island, Below-Br bark Cliffeen, Pernambuco via Barbades, in the mouth of the Taturan river,
Asico, bark Horses Scuider, from Boston for Baltimore,
BALTIMORE, Feb 1—Cld sehr James Freeman, Konns,
BALTIMORE, Feb 1—Cld sehr James Freeman, Foung,
Portland via Deal's Island, Below-Br bark Cliffeen, PerAllo, Baltimore.

Fall, Biyek, Feb 1—Arr sehr John Prics, Nickersee,
Baltinfore, Taturan river,
Baltimore via Bristol. dence), Baltimore.

FALL RIVER, Feb 1—Arr schr John Price, Nickersen, Baltimore vis Bristol.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 28—Arr schrs Julia Grace, Babeen, Eastport for New York; Fulton, Smith, Rockland for der Sth, H K Dunton, Jameson, and G W Kimball, Jr. French, Bookland for NYork; Maturka, Jones, Belfrant for Haltimores Pilot, Thompson, Rockland for NYOrk; Geo. W Snow, Hastin Chalat for do.

ladelphia.

NEWPORT, Jan Sl.—Arr bark Chattanooga, Trott, Calaise, NEWPORT, Jan Sl.—Arr bark Chattanooga, Trott, Calaise, New Lord, St. Chattanooga, Trott, Calaise, Fob l.—Arr schra Fannie A Bazley, Croaby, Wiscasset for Fortress Monroe: Express, Elliots, and Clara W Elwell, Hart, Boston fordo.

PROVIDENOE, Feb l.—Arr steamers (Geanus, Crowell, N York; Westchester, Baker, do. Sid sch Ibls, Harding, Elisa-

York; Westchester, Baker, do. Sid son Ibls, Harding, Eliza-bethport, PORTLAND, Jan 31—Old sohr H Prescott, Preeman, Baltimore, RANCISCO, Jan 31—Arr ships Arabia, Hamiip, and Flying Engle, Walden, Boston. Sid 20th, ship Mary Ogdens Colley, Boston. Sid 20th, ship Mary Ogdens WiSCASSAT, Jan 28—Cld schr Fannic A. Bazley, Orcaby, Fortress Monroe. Sid 20th, bark Dirigo, Blair, Washinston, Schr Uzion, Arri, Fortress Monroe.